AIRS Land Surface Temperature and Emissivity Validation

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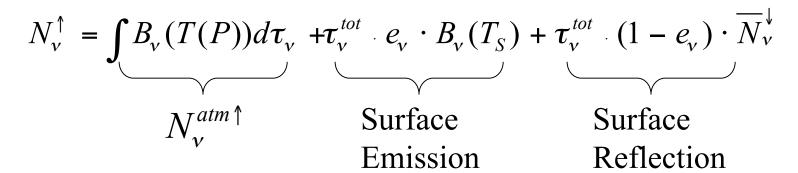
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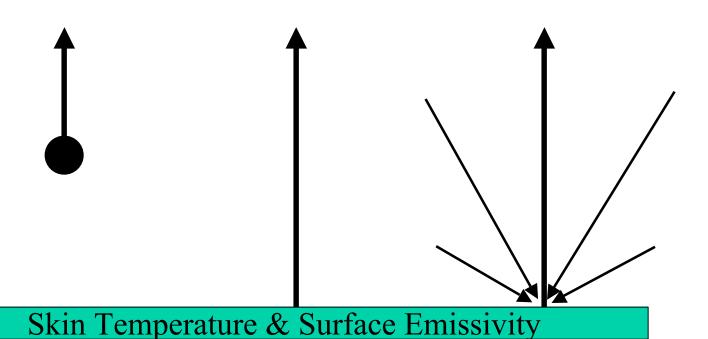
AIRS Science Team Meeting, Pasadena, CA May 2005

Topics

- IR Emissivity for Clear AIRS FOVs (Algorithm provided to JPL and JCDA.)
- AIRS Temperature Validation (AIRS/MODIS Level 3 comparison.)

Infrared Radiative Transfer Equation (lambertian surface)





$$|N_v^{\uparrow}| = \int B_v(T(P)) d\tau_v + \tau_v^{tot} \cdot e_v \cdot B_v(T_S) + \tau_v^{tot} \cdot (1 - e_v) \cdot \overline{N}_v^{\downarrow} |$$

Approximate Solutions:

$$e_{\nu} = N_{\nu}^{\uparrow} / B_{\nu}(T_{S})$$

(spectral relative)

$$e_v = (N_v^{\uparrow} - \int B_v(T(P))d\tau_v) / (\tau_v^{tot} \cdot B_v(T_S))$$
(atmospheric corrected spectral relative)

$$e_{v} = \left[\left(N_{v}^{\uparrow} - \int B_{v}(T(P)) d\tau_{v} \right) - \tau_{v}^{tot} \cdot \overline{N}_{v}^{\downarrow} \right] / \left[\tau_{v}^{tot} B_{v}(T_{S}) - \tau_{v}^{tot} \cdot \overline{N}_{v}^{\downarrow} \right]$$

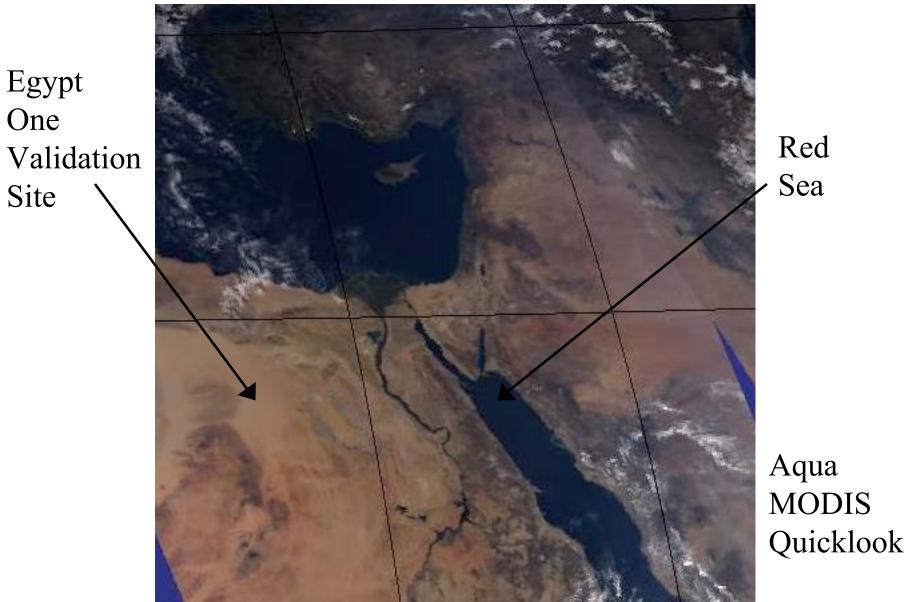
(formal solution - known atmosphere

- unknown skin temperature)

AIRS Relative Emissivity and Temperature

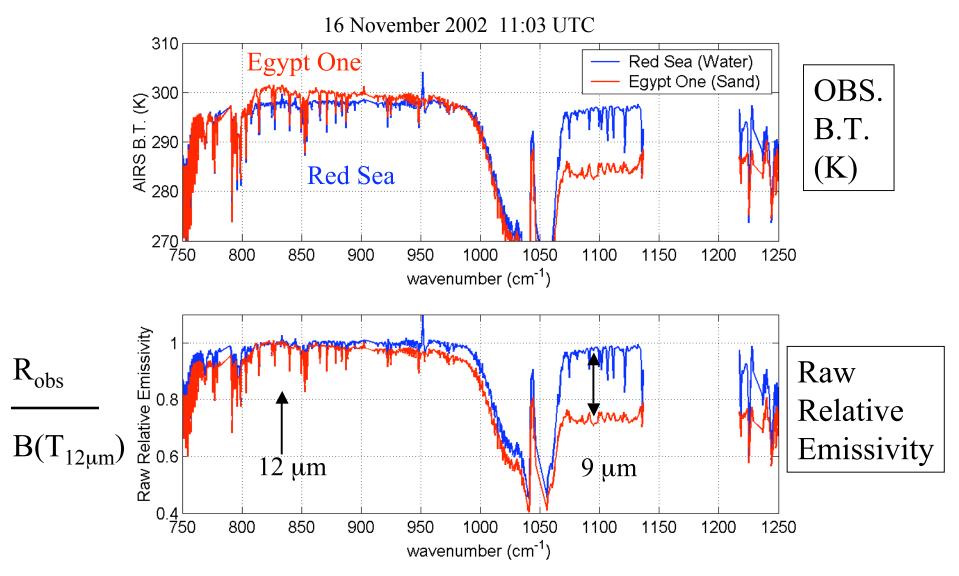
16 November 2002 Focus Day

MODIS Image of Egypt & Nile River



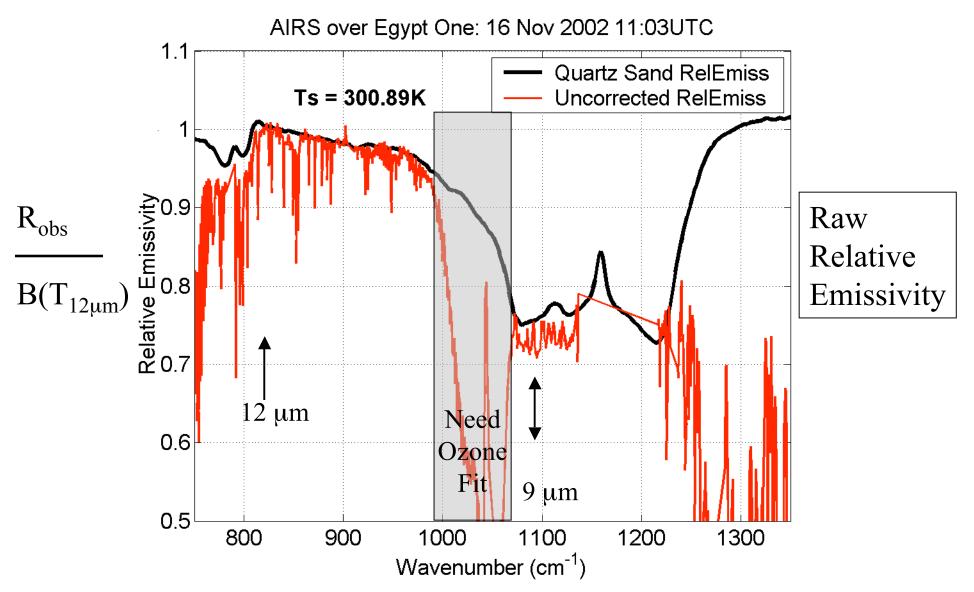
Daytime Overpass: 11:03 UTC on 16 Nov. 2002

AIRS Spectral Relative Emissivity: Egypt One



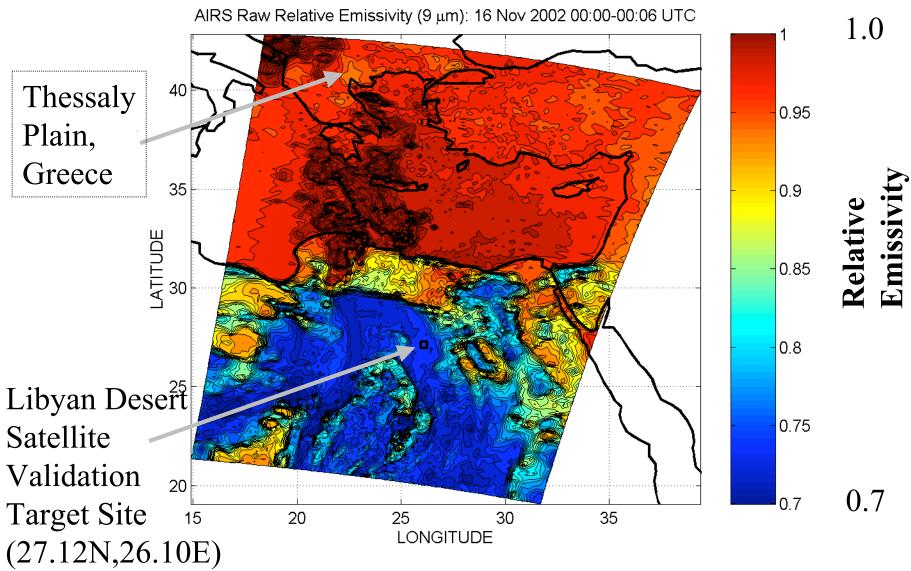
• Desert observations show strong Quartz restrahlung features.

RELATIVE Emissivity from Clear AIRS Obs.



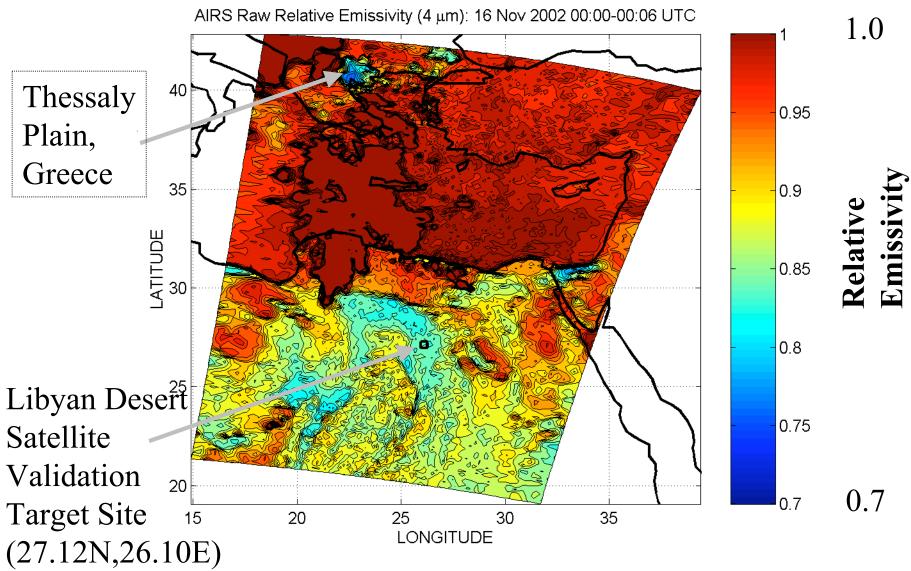
• Relative emissivity contains atmospheric absorption lines.

NIGHT -- 9 μm relative to 12 μm



16 November 2002 00:00-00:06 UTC (15-km FOV)

NIGHT -- 4 μ m relative to 12 μ m



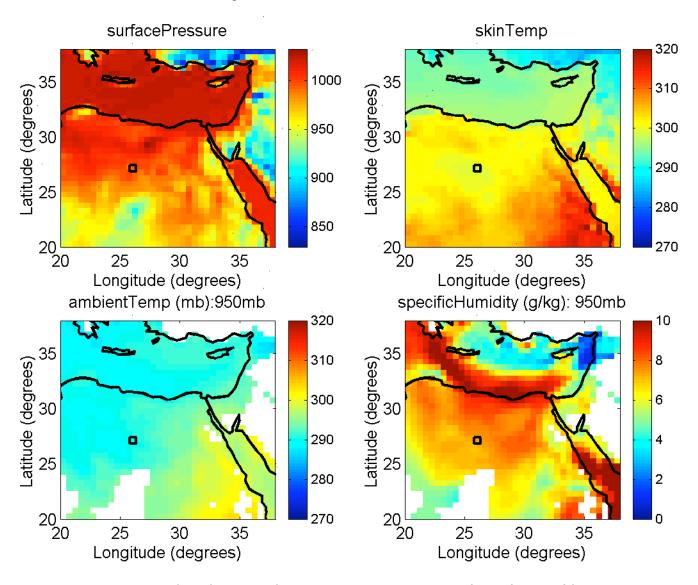
16 November 2002 00:00-00:06 UTC (15-km FOV)

AIRS Absolute Emissivity and Surface Temperature (including Surface Reflection)

16 November 2002 Focus Day

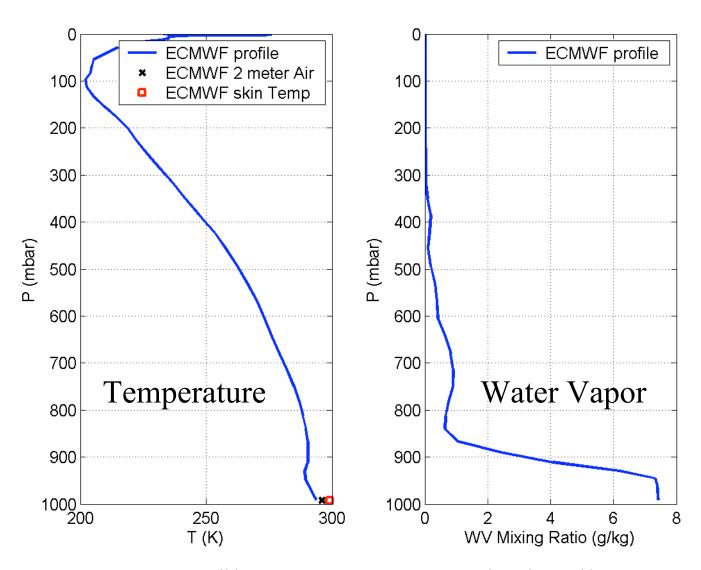
Technique follows that described in Knuteson, et al., Adv. Space Res., 33 (2004) 1114-1119.

ECMWF Analysis: 16 Nov. 2002 12 UTC



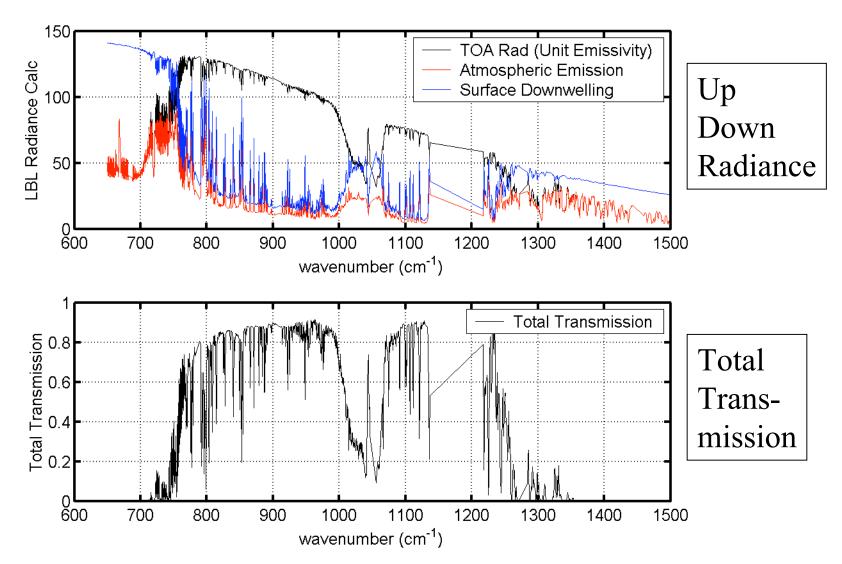
• Square symbol marks Egypt One site in Libyan Desert

ECMWF Analysis: 16 Nov. 2002 12 UTC



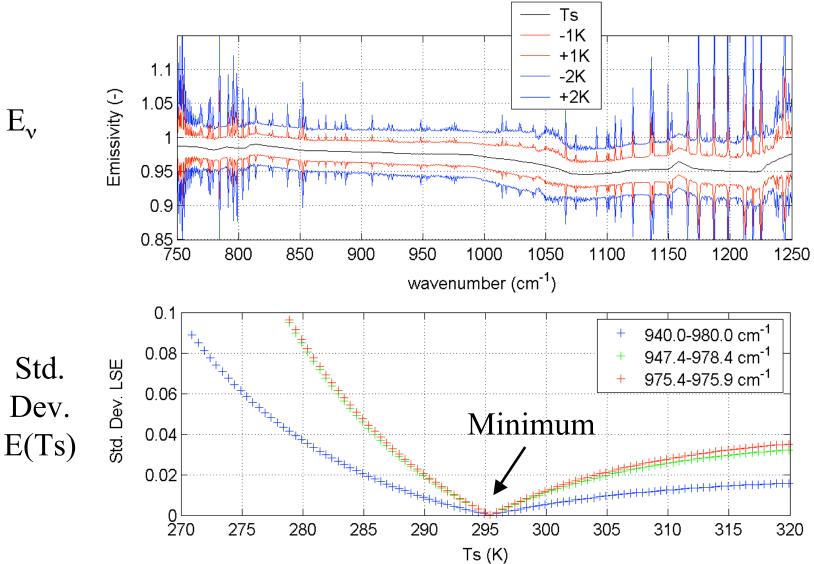
• ECMWF profile over Egypt One site in Libyan Desert

LBL Calculation Using ECMWF Model Profile



• LBLRTM calculations reduced to AIRS spectral resolution.

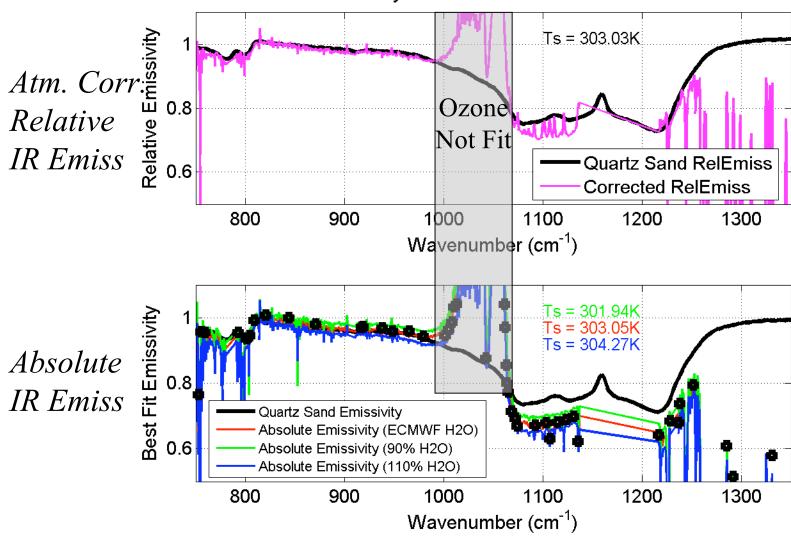
Constraint: Emissivity solution should be smoothly varying across atmospheric absorption lines!



• Minimum Std. Deviation is at the true skin temperature!!

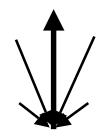
AIRS Absolute Emissivity

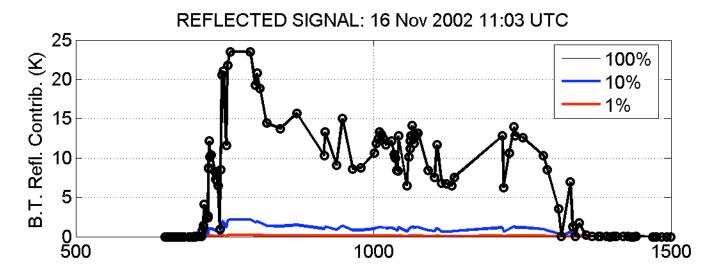
EGYPT-One Libyan Desert: 16 Nov 2002 11:03 UTC

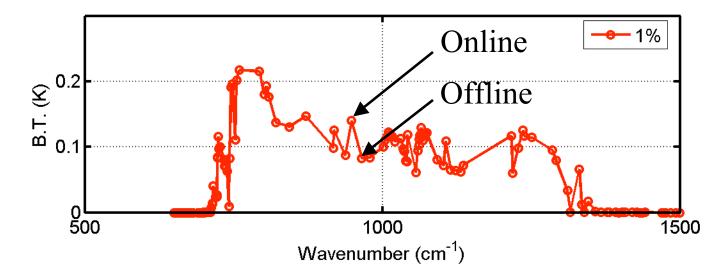


• Squares are using 281 Select AIRS channels only. It Works !!!

How Good Does RTE Need to Be?







• Online/Offline Signal is 0.05K for a 1% reflectivity!!!

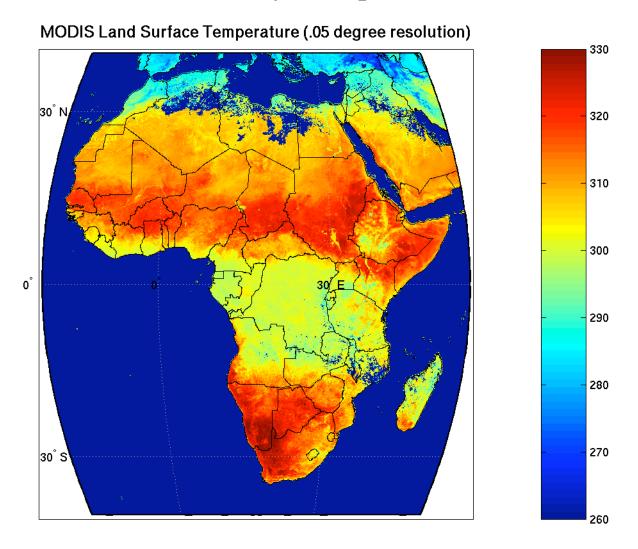
Clear Sky IR Emissivity from AIRS Summary

- Demonstrated ability to determine RELATIVE emissivity to within about 2% using ECMWF atmospheric state as input to a line-by-line RTE correction.
- Demonstrated ability to determine ABSOLUTE emissivity to about 1% using AIRS observations + ECMWF atmospheric temperature and water vapor profiles using Online/Offline technique. (Assuming an accurate RTE model for reflection.)
- Demonstrated that a 10% error in total water vapor leads to a 1% error in absolute emissivity with the On/Offline method.
- Demonstrated a FORTRAN implementation that gives consistent results using only the 281 channel subset. (!!!)
- Delivered FORTRAN code to JPL and JCDA for evaluation and possible routine implementation.

AIRS Surface Temperature and IR Emissivity Validation

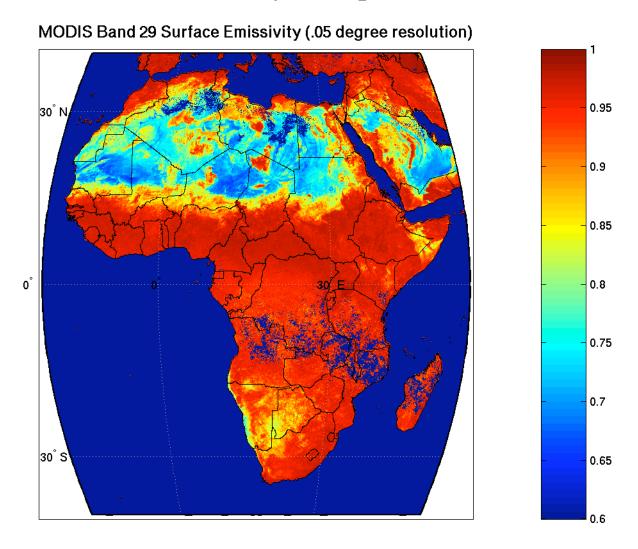
AIRS/MODIS L3 Comparison (Preliminary !!!)

MOD11 Monthly Composite



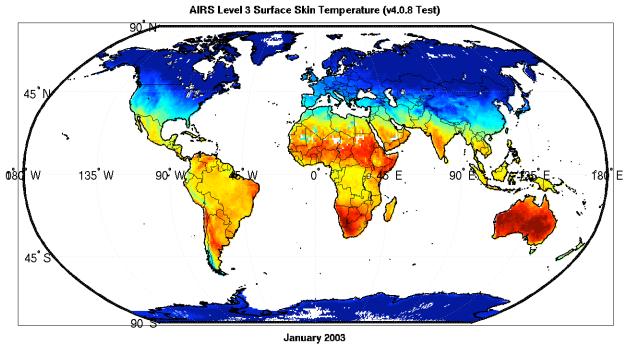
MODIS 0.05 deg (5 km) Land Surface Temperature

MOD11 Monthly Composite

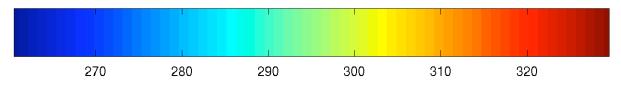


MODIS 0.05 deg (5 km) IR Emissivity at 8.5 μm

*** The AIRS L3 Product shown here is based on Release Version 3, which has NOT been validated over land. *** (See Stephanie Granger's Talk Friday AM for more details.)



January 2003 Global Monthly Composite



AIRS 1 deg (100 km) Land Surface Temperature

AIRS Validation Against MODIS Products (or vice versa)

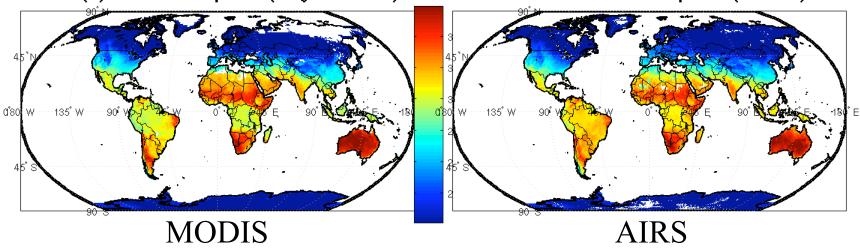
Method:

- 1. Degrade MOD11 product from 5 km (0.05 deg) to 100 km (1 degree) bins by taking the median value.
- 2. Difference AIRS L3 and degraded MOD11 products.
- 3. Display difference maps and histograms for
 - a) Land Surface Temperature
 - b) IR Emissivity (12, 8.5, and 3.9 μm)
- 4. Display Time Series of Monthly Tskin Differences on regional scales.

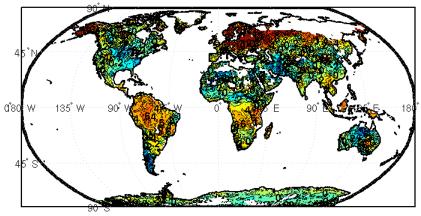
This comparison method is suggested for future evaluation of AIRS land surface temperature products since it can be used to identify potential problem areas in either the AIRS or MODIS products.



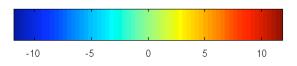
AIRS Level 3 Surface Skin Temperature (v4.0.8 Test)



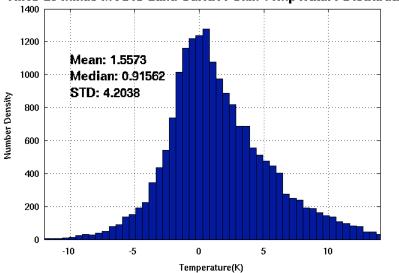
AIRS minus MODIS Surface Skin Temperature



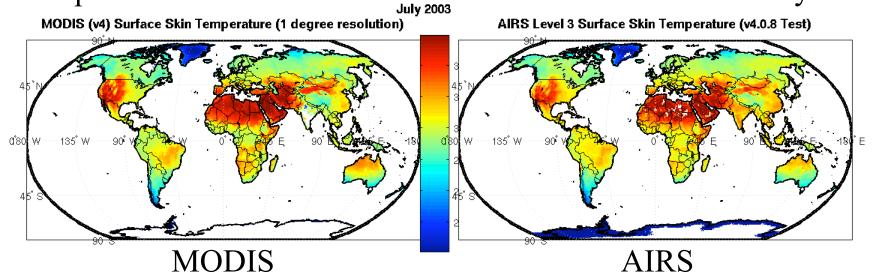
AIRS - MODIS

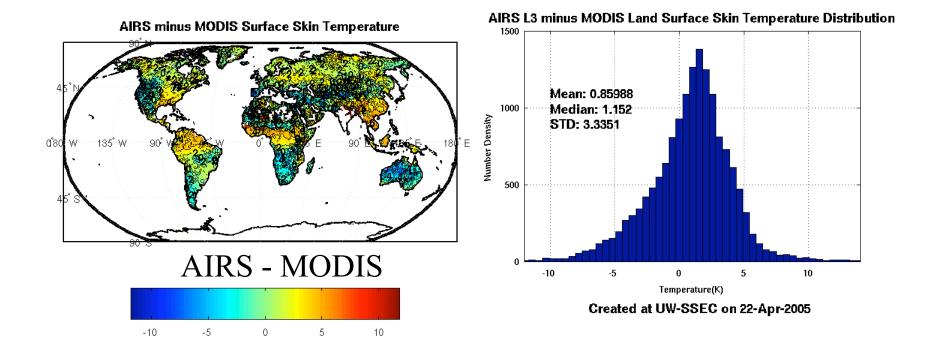


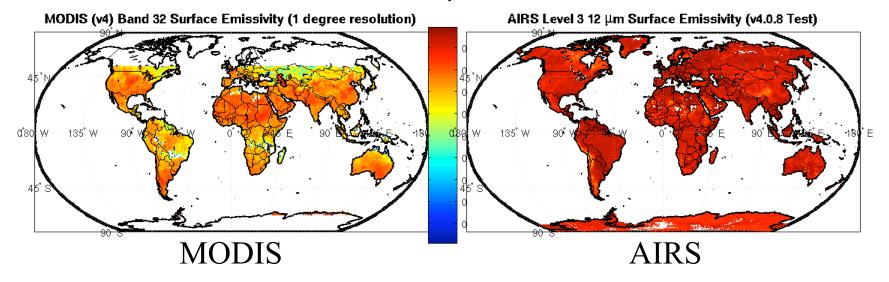
AIRS L3 minus MODIS Land Surface Skin Temperature Distribution

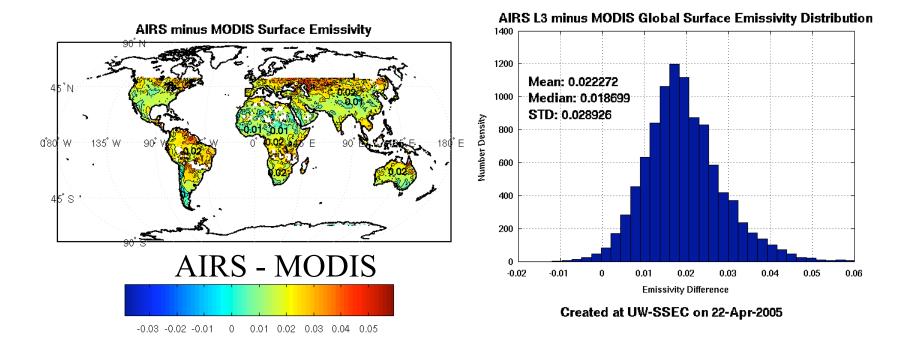


Created at UW-SSEC on 22-Apr-2005

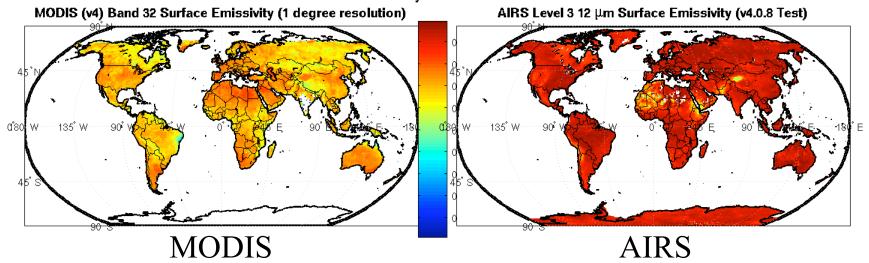


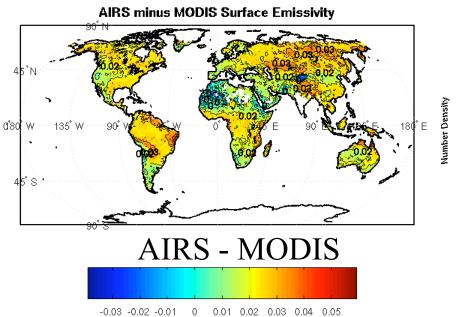


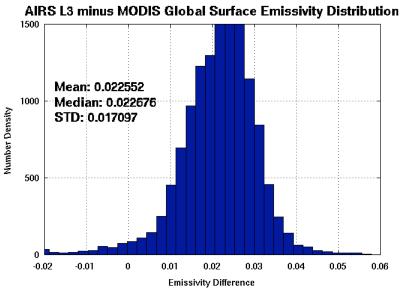












Created at UW-SSEC on 22-Apr-2005

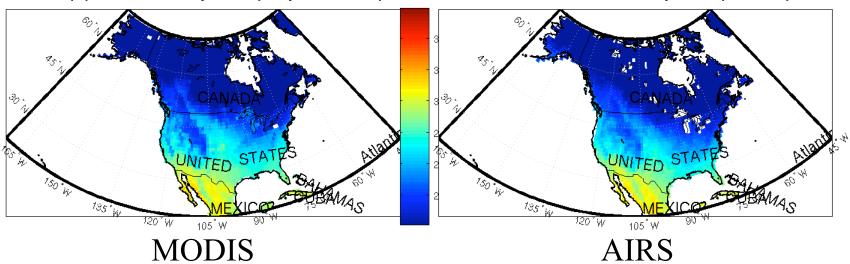
Skin Temperature

January 2003

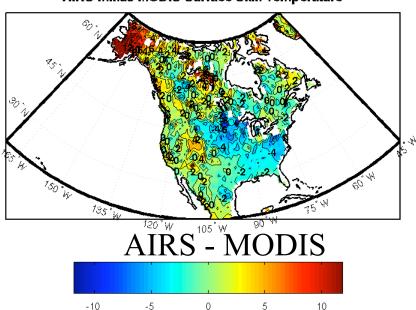
January 2003



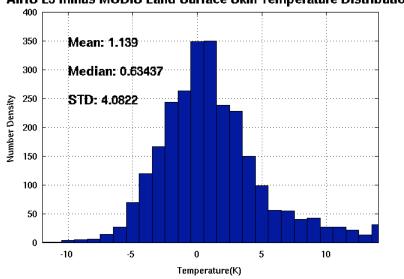




AIRS minus MODIS Surface Skin Temperature



AIRS L3 minus MODIS Land Surface Skin Temperature Distribution



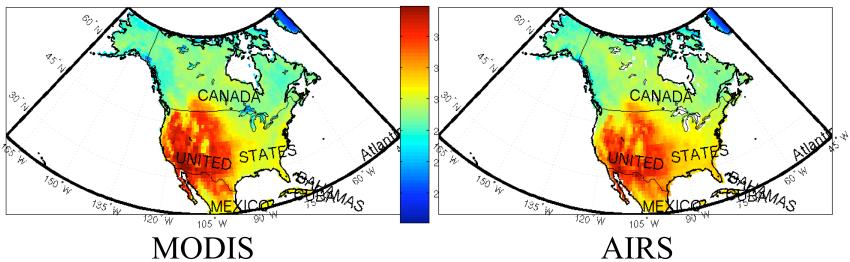
Created at UW-SSEC on 22-Apr-2005

July 2003

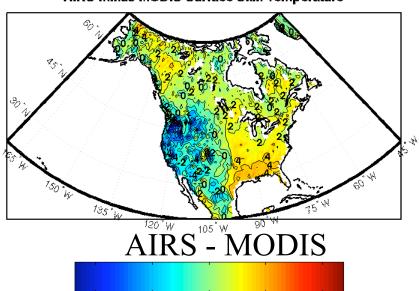
July 2003

MODIS (v4) Surface Skin Temperature (1 degree resolution)





AIRS minus MODIS Surface Skin Temperature



0

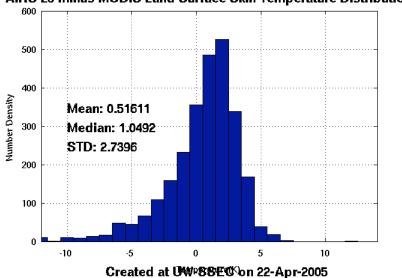
5

10

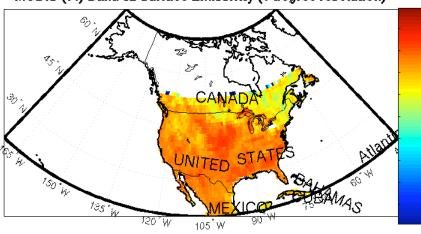
-10

-5

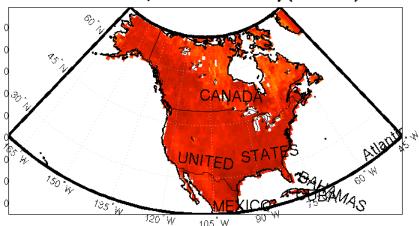
AIRS L3 minus MODIS Land Surface Skin Temperature Distribution



MODIS (v4) Band 32 Surface Emissivity (1 degree resolution)



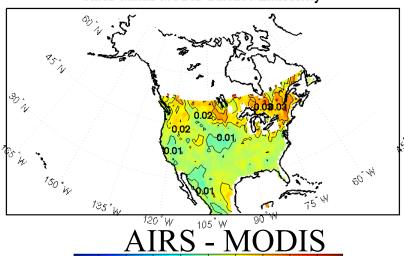
AIRS Level 3 12 µm Surface Emissivity (v4.0.8 Test)



MODIS

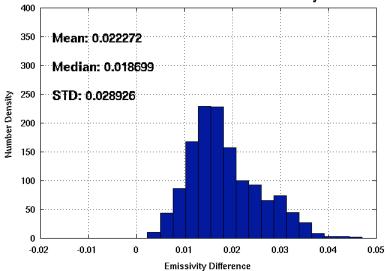
AIRS





-0.03 -0.02 -0.01 0 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05

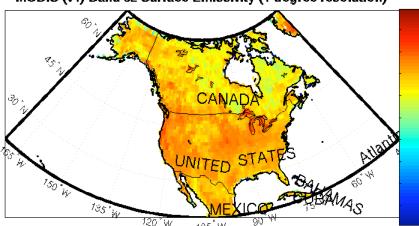
AIRS L3 minus MODIS Global Surface Emissivity Distribution



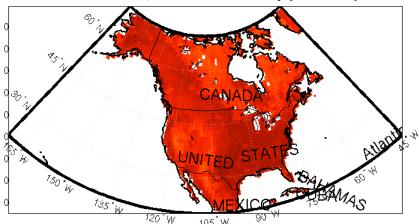
Created at UW-SSEC on 22-Apr-2005

July 2003

MODIS (v4) Band 32 Surface Emissivity (1 degree resolution)



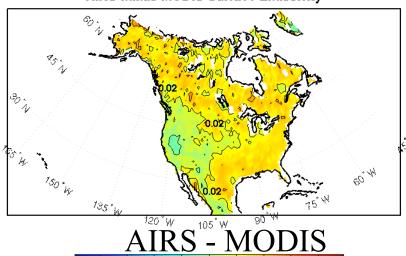
AIRS Level 3 12 µm Surface Emissivity (v4.0.8 Test)



MODIS

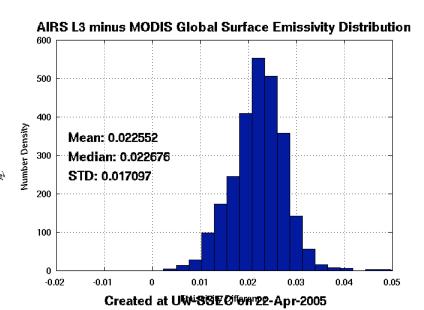
AIRS

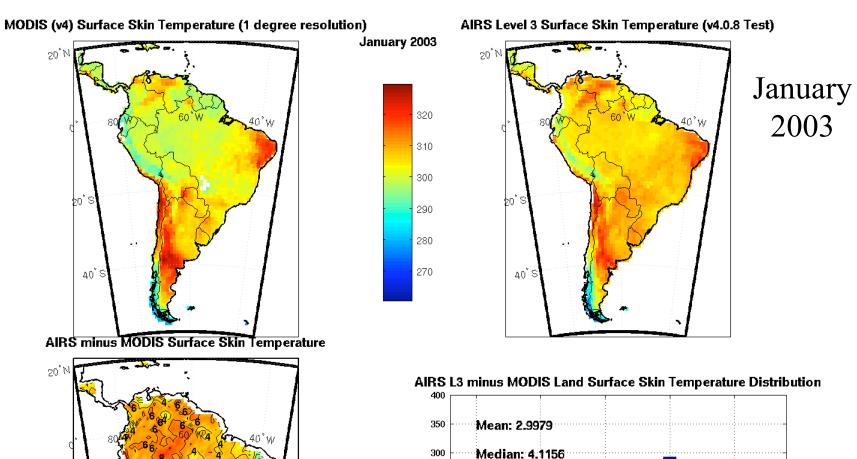


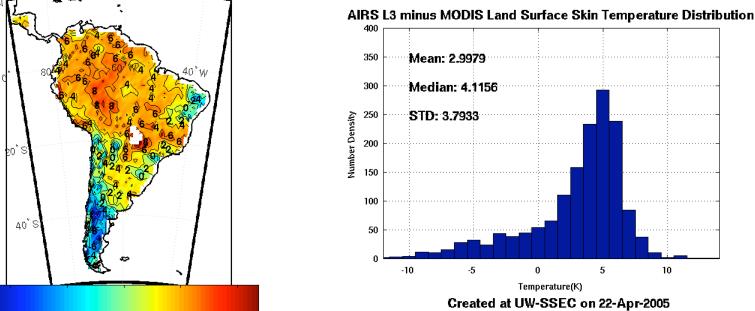


-0.03 -0.02 -0.01 0 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05









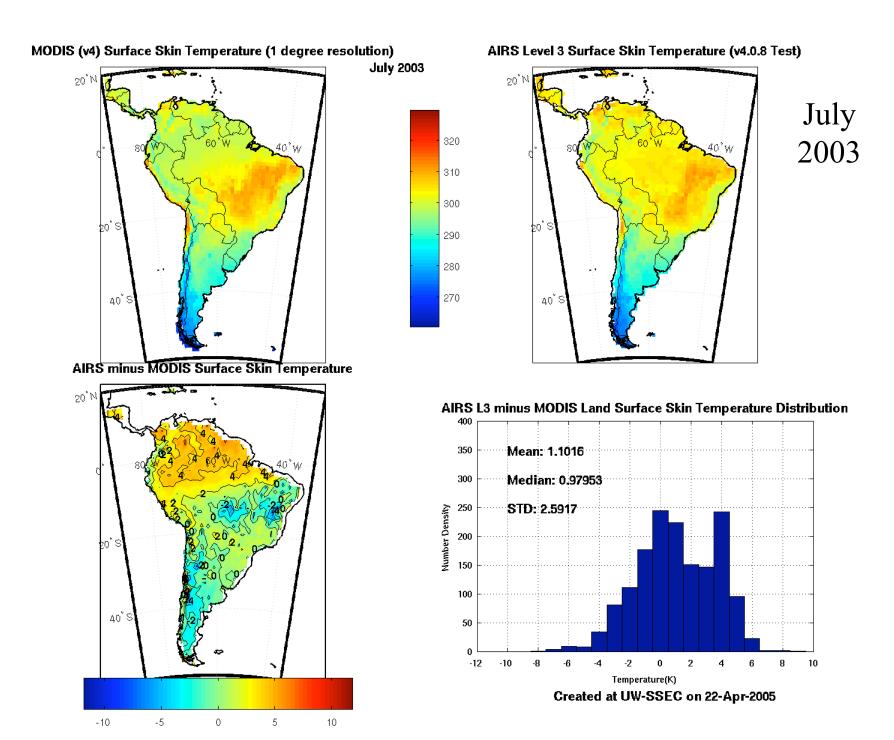
5

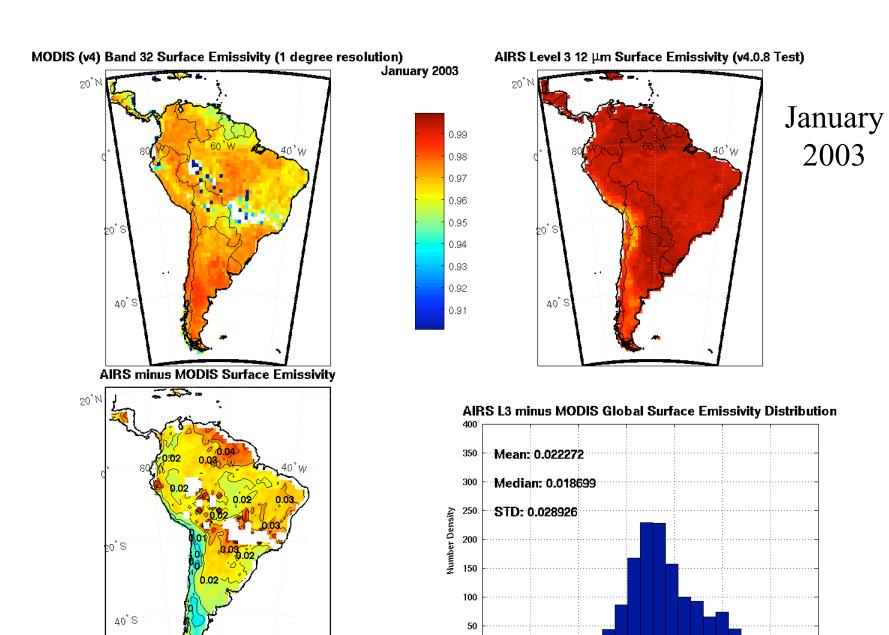
10

0

-10

-5





-0.03 -0.02 -0.01 0 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05

-0.02

-0.01

Created at UW-SSEC on 22-Apr-2005

Emissivity Difference

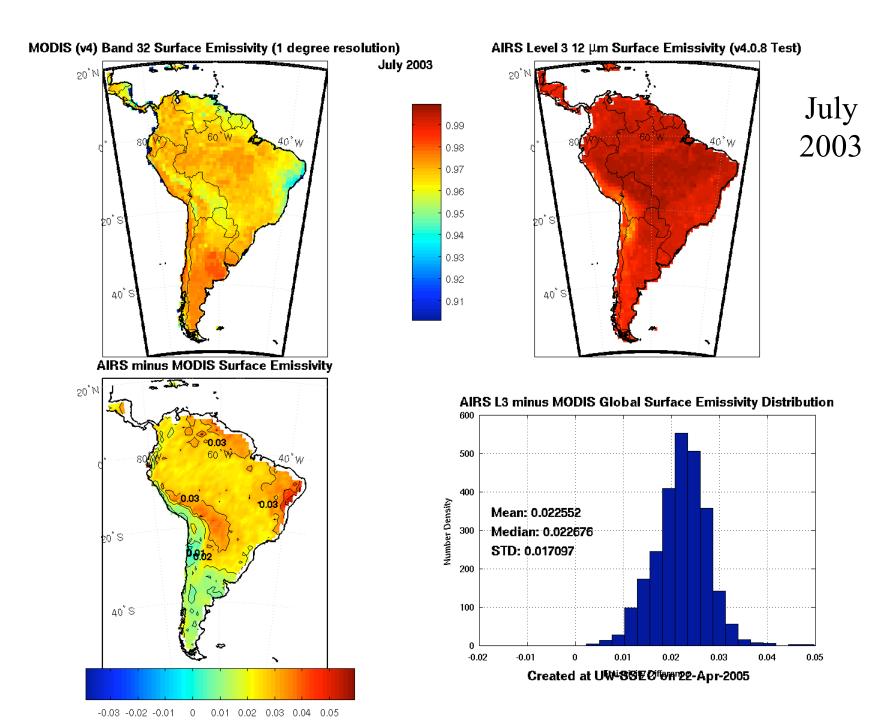
0.02

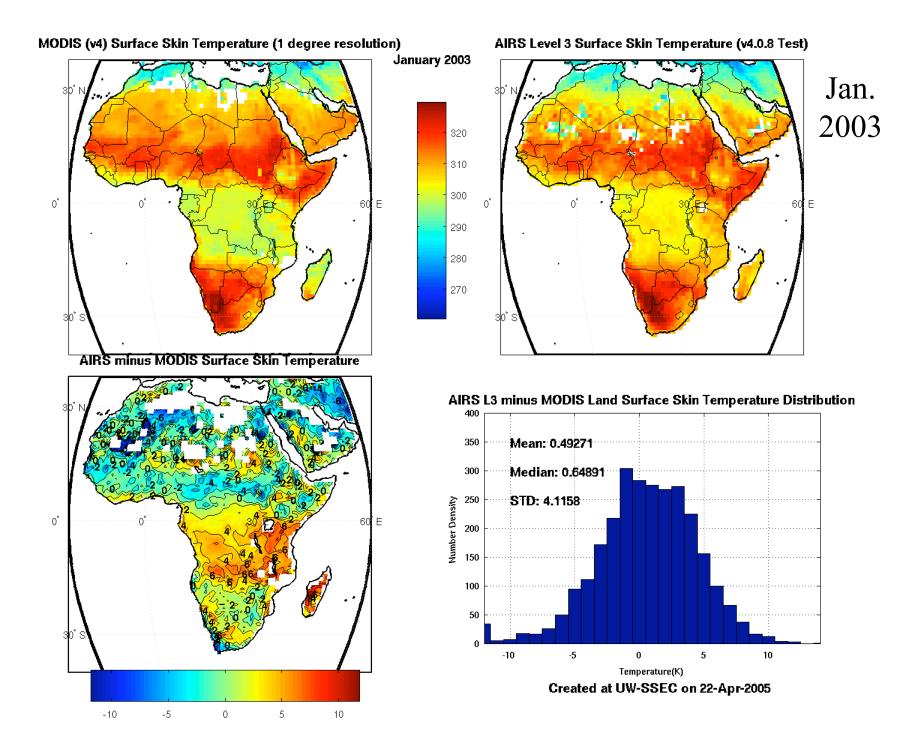
0.03

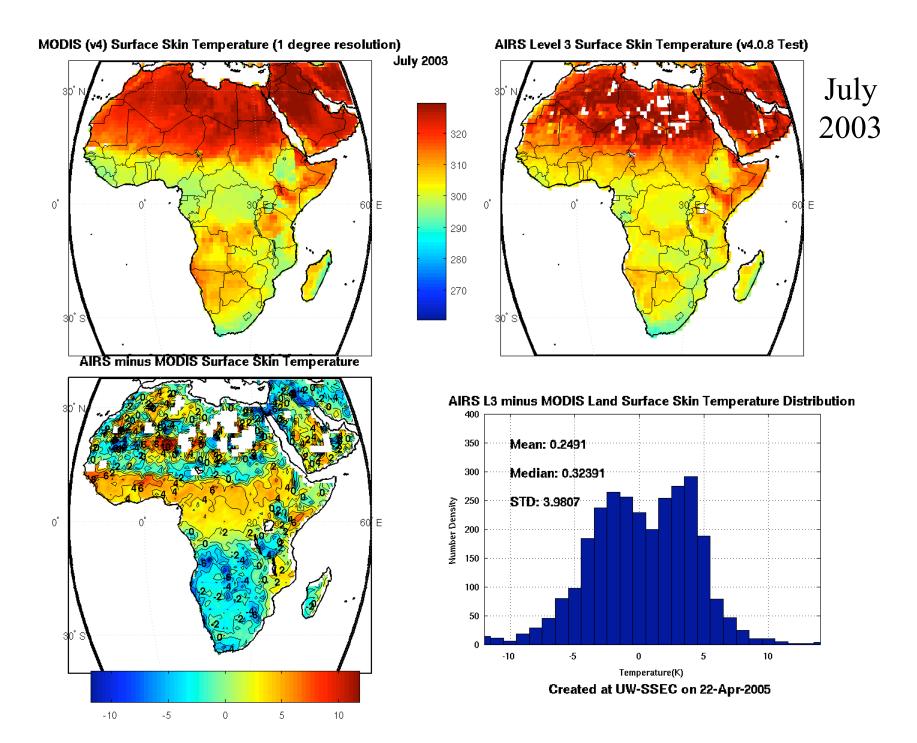
0.04

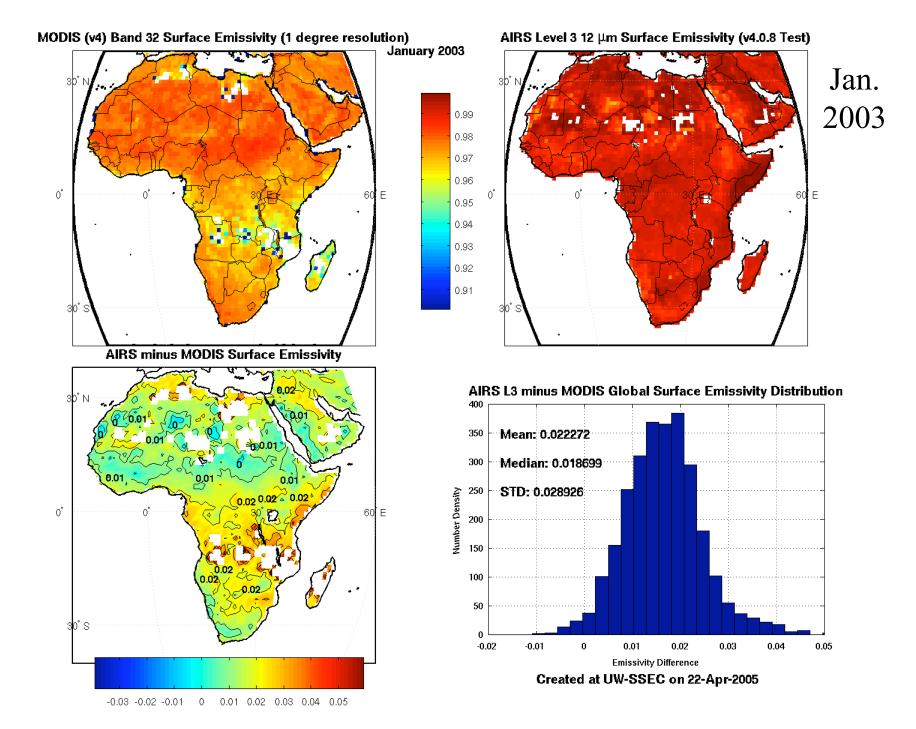
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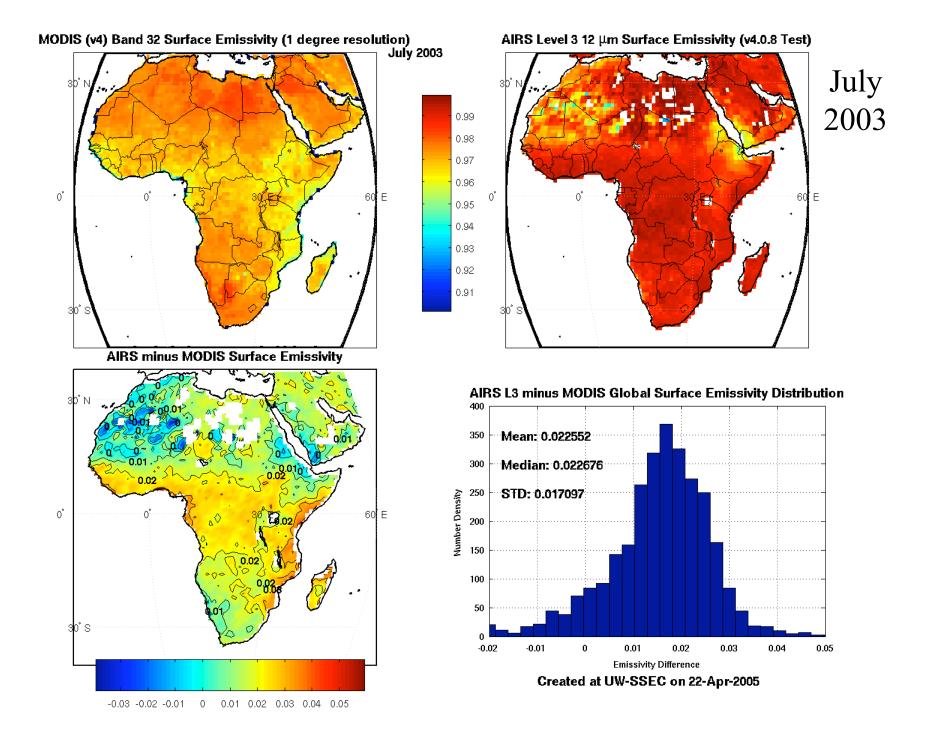
0.01

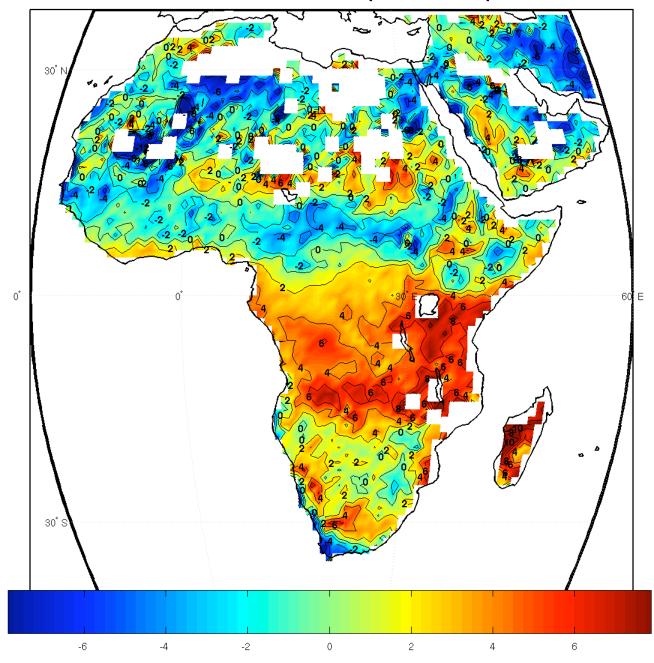


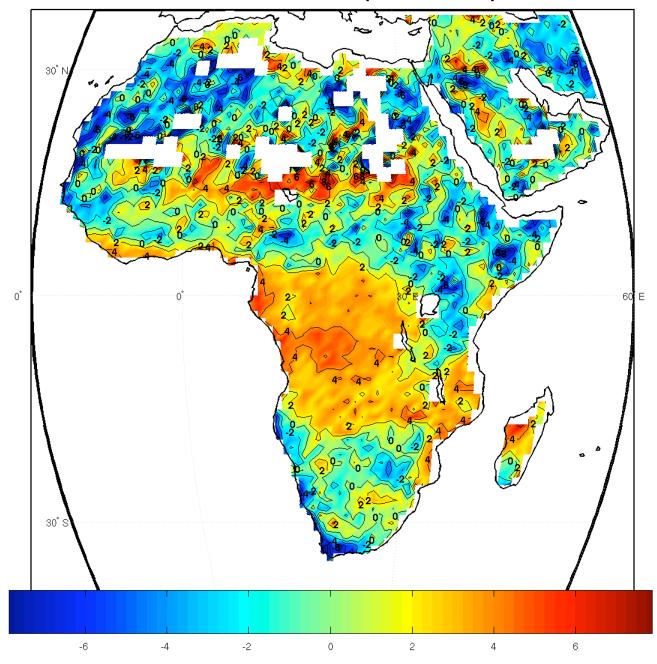


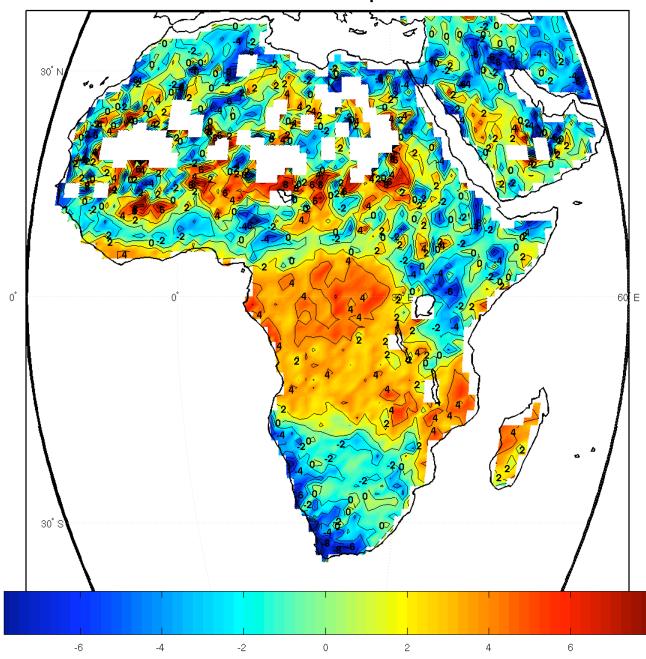


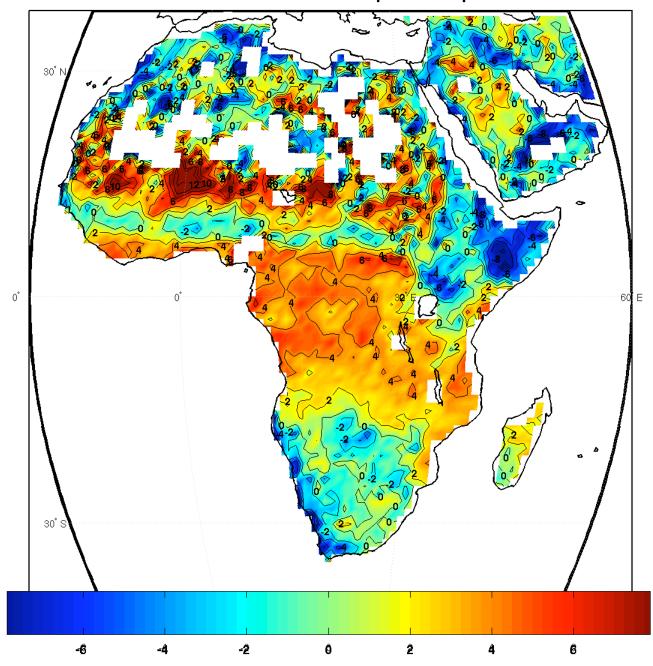




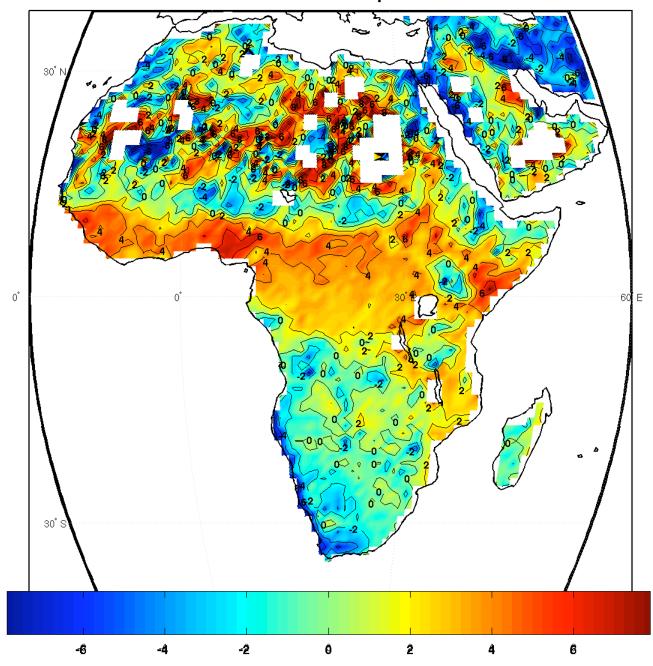


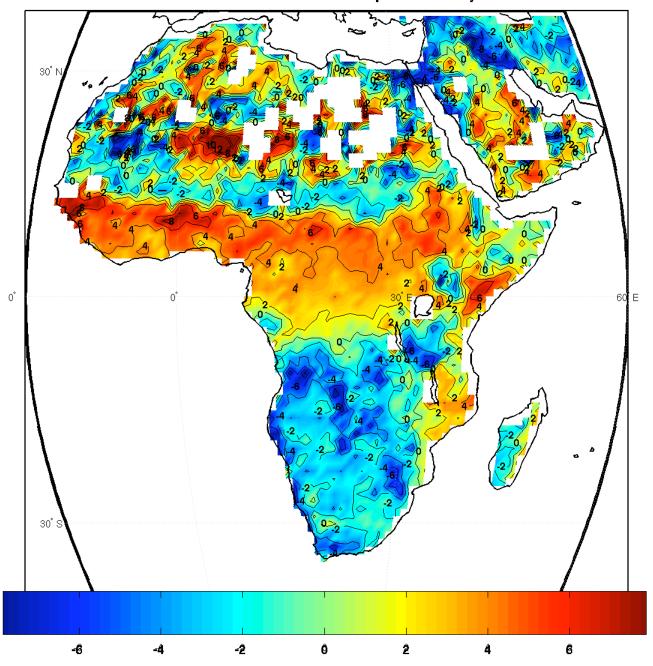


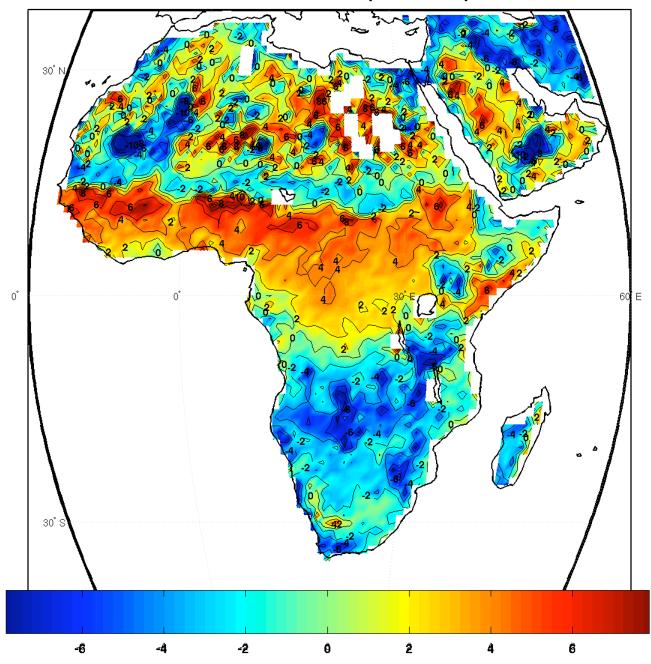


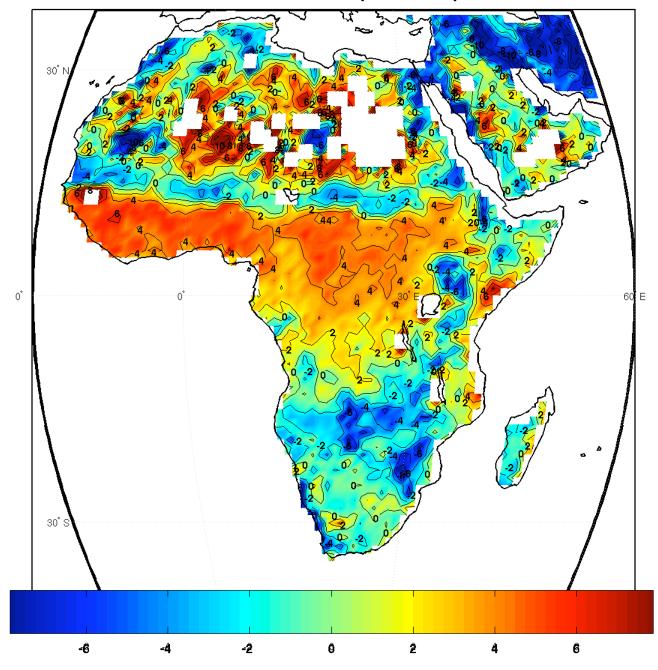


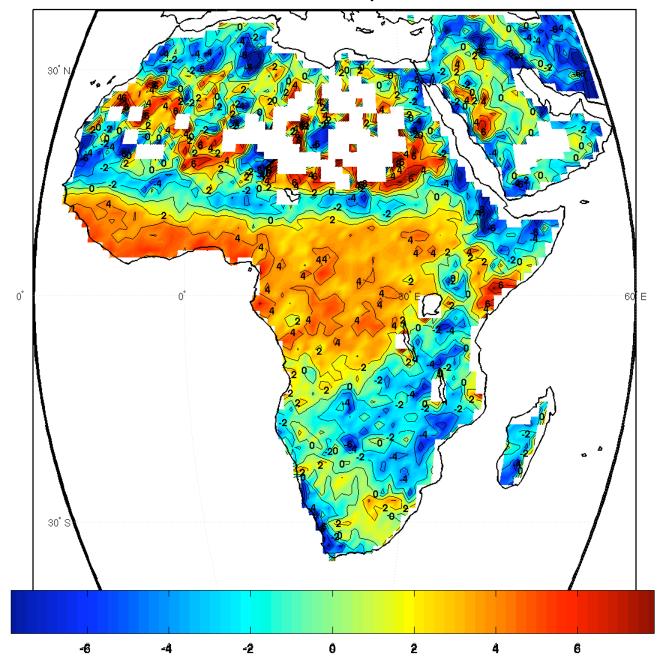
AIRS Monthly Composite Missing for May 2003

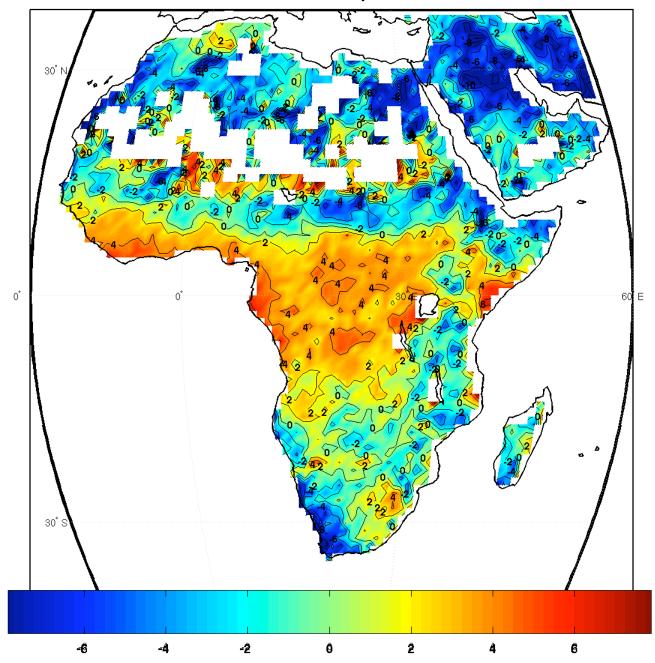


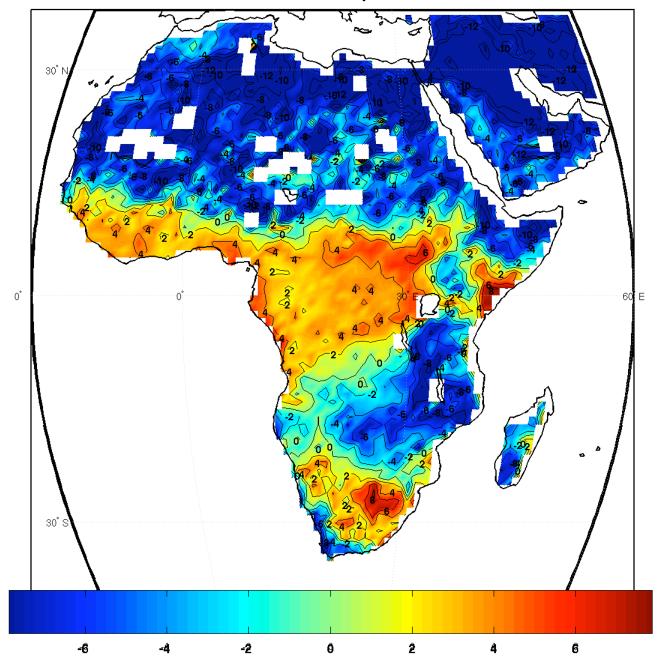












AIRS / MODIS Land Product Summary

- The AIRS "test" L3 products using software release version 3.X level 2 products was obtained from JPL.
- The Aqua MODIS MOD11 (collection 4) product was obtained from the Goddard DAAC for this analysis.
- Demonstrated the utility of comparing AIRS L3 products to spatially degraded MODIS L3 products for land surface temperature and IR emissivity validation.
- Complete set of graphics for all geographic regions and all spectral regions is available for the year 2003 at http://gi.ssec.wisc.edu/~airs/knuteson
- A corresponding set of graphics will be added as Goddard begins producing AIRS L3 products based on the data reprocessing using PGE version 4 software.